

Don't Get Rusty
While on your vacation. Let
The Times-Dispatch follow
you.

THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884
THE TIMES FOUNDED 1858

The Times-Dispatch

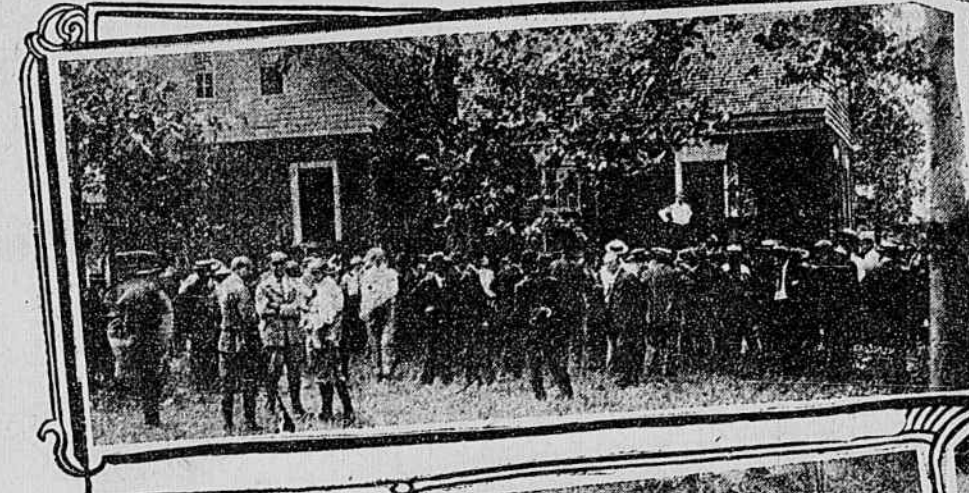
Phone Monroe No. 1
And ask that The Times-Dispatch follow you on your vacation. We will do the rest.

WHO? NUMBER 18,712.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1911.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Unsettled. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Beattie Indicted for Murder and Trial Set for Monday



Scene at Courthouse.

KEPT ON TIPTOE OF EXCITEMENT

Audience at Aviation Meet Sees Series of Accidents.

TWO BIRDMEN DROP INTO LAKE

Simon and Hammond Rescued From Water, but Machines Are Lost—McCurdy Runs Into Electric Wires, and His Aeroplane Is Consumed by Flames.

Aviation Results.

Chicago, August 14.—Following were the results in the third day's events at the international aviation meet here:

Earl Ovington, twelve-mile speed contest for monoplane; time, 13 minutes 31 seconds; Rene Simon, second, 13 minutes 33 seconds; Thomas Sopwith, third, 13 minutes 34 seconds.

Fastest lap in monoplane race—One mile and a third, made by Earl Ovington, 1 minute 27.44 seconds. Starting event—John J. Frisbie, first, left the earth in 88 feet and 3 inches; Andrew Drew, second, in 91 feet; J. C. Turpin, third, 92 feet 6 inches.

Fourteen-mile cross-water event, for monoplane and biplane—Thomas Sopwith, first, 17 minutes 52.2 seconds.

Duration—James Ward, unofficial, 3 hours 20 minutes; said to have traveled 200 miles.

Chicago, August 14.—A series of accidents, any of which might easily have proved fatal, kept the audience at the third day of the International Aviation meet here on tiptoe of excitement. Two machines swooped into Lake Michigan, whence their drivers, Rene Simon and Allee Hammond, were rescued by motor boats, calm and collected, but mourning the loss of their machines.

Earl Ovington, driving a new biplane, grazed too close to one of the pylons marking the end of the course. One plane of his machine was wrecked, and the plane started to fall. By sticking to the car, however, Ovington managed to force the engine into action, and the biplane glided to the ground. Ovington was uninjured, but it was necessary to add a new plane to his machine.

Machine Consumed.
J. A. D. McCurdy, flying near the ground, approached too near the clubhouse of the Chicago Yacht Club. The planes of his car struck a number of high voltage electric wires running to the clubhouse, and in a minute the canvas and oil-covered wood of the planes were on fire.

McCurdy leaped out and reached the ground uninjured. The plane fell a few feet further, but too late for the fire to be extinguished, and the aeroplane was consumed.

Simon's mishap in the water was more sensational. The French aviator's engine on his biplane was working badly. While flying over the water a mile from shore the engine stopped and the plane glided into the lake. It remained upright, the broad planes holding all but the lower wheels out of the water.

Simon, carrying an inflated automobile tire for a life preserver, was in no immediate danger, and when offered aid from the hydro-aeroplane which had been flying near, refused to leave his machine. With the aid of the hydro-aeroplane, Simon's plane was pulled in the building were sent scurrying to the streets in a panic, although no one was seriously injured. The police have no clue to the origin of the bomb.

GERMANY SHOWS RECEPTIVE MOOD

Reply Is Favorable to Adoption of General Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, August 14.—The reply of Germany to the proposition for a general arbitration treaty with the United States was presented to the State Department to-day by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. It is understood to be distinctly favorable to the principles laid down by Secretary of State Knox and to pre-empt the negotiation of a treaty with Germany similar to the pending convention with Great Britain and France, provided the United States Senate does not drastically amend these agreements.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, returned to Washington to-day from Manchester, Mass., the summer home of the German embassy for the purpose of conveying his government's answer. He will confer with Secretary Knox to-morrow.

The Senate's threat to modify the pending treaties with Great Britain and France found an echo in the House to-day, when Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, made a plea for international peace, denouncing the upper body's opposition to the conventions. He said the "big stick philosopher of Oyster Bay" wanted to leave the doors open for war.

President Taft has about decided not to press the Senate to ratify the arbitration treaties at the special session of Congress. After his return from Beverly to-day, the President was informed that many Senators had taken umbrage at his speech at Mountain Lake Park last week asking for the moral support of the people to force the Senate to act on the treaties.

Rather than antagonize more Senators and render the chance of ratification less certain, the President is understood to have reached the conclusion not to make a fight for them at present.

REASONS FOR RESIGNING

Mr. Flint Explains Retirement From Monetary Commission.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 14.—Former United States Senator Frank P. Flint, explaining his resignation from the monetary commission, said:

"This commission might, under proper conditions, accomplish a great deal of good, but a business man 3,000 miles from the seat of government cannot give this vital matter the attention it should have. It is my conviction that the board should be made up entirely of members of Congress. As a matter of fact, I think it unlikely that the commission made up mainly of former members of Congress would be able to do the work. For all these reasons and others I decided some time ago to send in my resignation as soon as an opportunity presented itself."

BOMB WRECKS WALLS

Huge Holes Blown in Italian Tenement House, New York.

New York, August 14.—Two holes large enough to admit a horse and wagon easily were blown in the walls of a five-story Italian tenement house on First Street here early this morning by the explosion of a dynamite bomb. Ninety-five windows were shattered, and the eighty-odd persons who lived in the building were sent scurrying to the streets in a panic, although no one was seriously injured. The police have no clue to the origin of the bomb.



The Grand Jury.



Paul Beattie, Sergeant Wren and Magistrate Jacob. All Pictures on this page Copyrighted, 1911, by W. W. Foster, Photographer.



Sheriff Gill.



County Jail.

COURT DENIES PLEA FOR DELAY AND CASE MAY NOW SOON BEGIN

Defense, However, Will Continue to Resist, and Judge Will Hear Further Objections—Grand Jury Acts Promptly Without Hearing Either Paul Beattie or the Binford Woman.

Unless future representations alter the present attitude and disposition of the court, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., alleged wife-murderer, will leave his cell on Monday morning to begin before the Chesterfield bar a spectacular fight for his life.

At the close of a session distinguished during the morning by the formal indictment of the prisoner, in the afternoon by the ineffectual attempt of the defense to secure a brief continuance of the case, and throughout its length by a blistering heat that lay heavily upon the stuffed court room, Judge Walter A. Watson, presiding, tentatively determined the single doubtful issue of the day, directing that the much-heralded trial be set for a hearing one week hence. Reluctant to appear as if unduly hastening the ordeal that means life or death to the young husband, the court paused to explain at length certain physical limitations defined by other important dates within the circuit which made it necessary either to begin at once or else delay for many weeks. Choosing what he regarded as the lesser of two evils, the judge thereupon for the time being fixed the early date, the defense in the meanwhile noting vigorous objection, and indicating plainly that it would further resist when the proper moment arrived.

In this manner the first skirmish came and ended without a definite assurance for either side. The odds are with the prosecution for the instant, but more will probably be heard in the same connection before the trial actually begins. In all likelihood Monday will see the beginning of the end, but it is yet not without the bounds of the possible that the case will yet go over to a special term. The court, while desirous, and, in fact, under the necessity, of speeding the trial as much as possible consistent with a due regard for the interests of its prisoner, is in no sense disposed to take advantage of the defense, and will give to counsel every consideration that the unusual circumstances will permit.

Crowd Alert as Chief Witnesses Arrive.

The indictment was a perfunctory formality that yet consumed more than two hours in the performance. The grand jury, Chesterfield men of solid station and more than ordinary intelligence, went with some detail into the well-known circumstances surrounding the murder, and then heard the Commonwealth present its case. The prisoner was not present, but spent the day in his cell puffing his interminable cigarette and reading newspaper descriptions of the scenes being enacted fifteen miles away. Paul Beattie, cousin of the accused, and chief witness of the State, strolled leisurely about the court green, chatting pleasantly with any one who had a word for him, and evidently enjoying to the full his brief hour of freedom. He did not enter the jury room during the day. Beulah Binford, suddenly grown demure and modest, hid herself from the gaze of mankind, and shrank into a small court-house room, where she stayed five hours, coming forth at last only to be whisked away to jail again. The jury heard nothing from her, either. She fainted under the oppressive heat, but quickly revived, and once offered, for the sum of \$25, to show herself to the photographers. The proposition was not accepted.

What the jury learned of the case came from Thomas E. Owen, who described the events of the night of the tragedy; T. P. Pettigrew, who witnessed the discovery of the murderous gun; J. G. Loving, coroner, who presided at the inquest; and L. L. Scherer, chief detective in charge of the case. Not the least impressive feature of the day was the court's charge to the inquisitors, brief but eloquent and well put. The crowd, large and orderly to a notable degree, heard it in profound silence, and then thereafter in the direction of the remainder of the session recognized in the court a firm and skilled hand that thoroughly realizes the gravity of the pending cause, and that will permit no trifling and no unseemly conduct from any quarter.

Near the close of the afternoon the defense demanded and secured from the court an assurance that the obstreperous Henrico jailer would no longer be allowed to interfere with its free and unwitnessed communication with its client. This ended the day's work, and before sunset a majority of the visiting spectators were racing a thunder cloud back to Richmond.

The Day in Court at Chesterfield.

Daylight found a few wayfarers abroad, and the sun was barely in the sky before newspaper men and telegraph operators were on the ground preparing for what might come. Thrifty countrymen were lined up with vehicles of every shape and date, ready for an outpouring that certainly did not

ENGLAND FACES LABOR REVOLT

Little Hope of Averting General Strike Throughout Kingdom.

RAILROAD MANAGERS FIRM

They Contend That Time Has Come to Resist Union Encroachments.

London, August 14.—To-night there appears little hope of averting a great railroad strike, which probably will be accompanied by a general labor revolt that will have a tremendous effect on the trade of the United Kingdom.

At a meeting held in London to-day by the managers of all railroads having terminals here, it was resolved that the time had arrived to resist the men's encroachments. The managers contend that the men by striking will violate the agreement arrived at after the troubles in 1907, under which all disputes were to be referred to conciliation boards or an arbitrator. This agreement, they say, was to run until 1914.

To-day's meeting was unanimous that the only way to terminate constant dislocation of business would be to take a firm stand and refuse all concessions to the men. One manager in an interview expressed the fear that there would be grave troubles on all the railway systems before the present week is ended.

Sectional strikes of railway men were declared to-night at Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and other places.

Strike Fever Epidemic.
The strike fever has become epidemic in Great Britain. From one end of the country to the other men either have struck or are threatening to do so and even the women and the girls in the smaller factories of the large cities are demanding better conditions of labor.

The streets of London are commencing to resume their normal appearance. The men began work early in the day in an endeavor to make up for lost time. At the docks only a portion of the men returned to work and a good deal of uneasiness prevailed, as many of the men refused to accept the settlement arranged by their leaders and demanded unconditional surrender on the part of their employers.

The same description fits the situation at the railway stations, where many of the porters and carters are demanding greater concessions than had been agreed upon. Great quanti-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ATWOOD THRILLS AVIATION CROWDS

Descends in Chicago After 286-Mile Flight From St. Louis.

HAS BROKEN RECORD

This Morning He Will Resume Journey to New York and Boston.

Chicago, August 14.—By flying the 286 miles from St. Louis to Chicago with only two intermediate stops, and in an actual flying time of five hours and forty-three minutes to-day, Harry N. Atwood, of Boston, believes he has set a pace which will result in his establishing a new record on his flight by aeroplane from St. Louis to New York and Boston.

As it is, Atwood appears to have broken the American record for a single day's flight. The best previous American record was made by Atwood himself when he flew 145 miles from Atlantic City to Baltimore on July 10, 1911. The best international cross-country record is held by Andre Beaumont, who in the Paris-Rome contest covered 401 miles in a single day, but in this instance he made three landings, while Atwood to-day landed only twice between start and finish.

Beats Express Trains.

Atwood, in a Burgess-Wright biplane, left St. Louis at 8:05 A. M. and reached Chicago at 6:10 P. M. His total time between St. Louis and Chicago, counting the delays caused by the two stops, was two hours and fourteen minutes, but his actual time in the air, computed by deducting the delays, was five hours and forty-three minutes. This, Atwood asserts, is three hours and twelve minutes less than the schedule time for express trains for the same distance.

Atwood's descent into Chicago was thrilling. Sailing in from the Southwest, a lone speck in the clouds, he made direct for the downtown district, and for a time hovered unnoticed in the distance over the skyscrapers. Thousands of people were crowded at the lake front intent upon the flights of the aeroplane competing in the aviation contests. Atwood appears on the scene as a stranger, unheralded and expected only by a few. Suddenly the crowd noticed the oncoming stranger, and a voice shouted, "That's Atwood from St. Louis." Immediately the vast assembly was in an uproar. Two or three of the airmen sailed out to meet Atwood. Coming steadily onward Atwood steered over the aviation field and circled around

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WARRIOR OF JAPAN SPEAKS FOR PEACE

Would Have His Country Live in Harmony With United States.

HIS FIRST WORD ON SUBJECT

Guests at Luncheon Predict Speedy Signing of International Treaty.

New York, August 14.—"The relationship between the United States and Japan must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will."

As Admiral Count Togo, speaking in his native tongue, uttered that sentiment to-day at the luncheon given jointly by the Japan Society and the Peace Society of New York, only the Japanese present understood and applauded vigorously, but when Commander Taniguchi, his aide, repeated the words in English, an outburst of applause arose spontaneously from the hundreds of guests present. It was the first expression here by the great fighting man of the East on the subject of international relationship.

"My name, Heihachiro Togo, possesses a particular significance," he continued. "Heihachiro signifies 'peaceful son,' and Togo means 'Eastern country'—the peaceful man of the East. I consider, therefore, that the name by which I was christened entitles me to address you on terms of intimacy."

"It gives me much pleasure to learn that this function has been given by the Japan Society in conjunction with the Peace Society. I cannot conceive of no happier combination since the relationship between Japan and the United States must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will. In this belief, I take advantage of the occasion to declare myself among the foremost advocates in favor of maintaining that relationship in order that our two countries, which have so long lived in harmony and cordial friendship, may continue to do so forever."

"I raise my glass to wish prosperity to the two societies, success to their benevolent work, welfare to you all, and the sentiment, originally expressed by one of the great Western sages, I would revise thus: 'Peace hath its victories more renowned than those of war.'"

Speeches also were made by Mayor Gaynor, Rear Admiral Leutz, U. S. N., and General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)